

4.10 Ethical Considerations

Presumed Consent

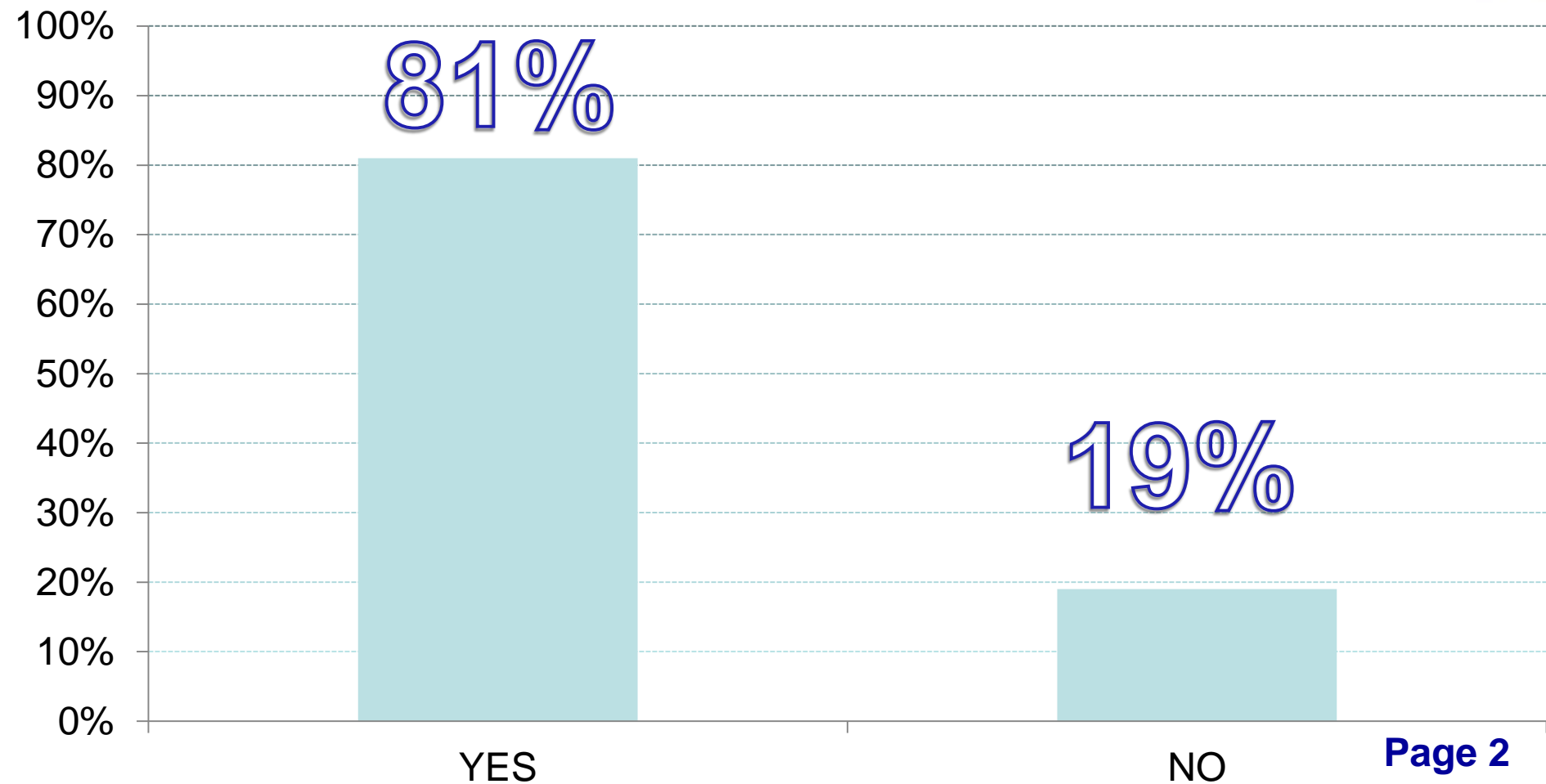
Vs

Informed Consent



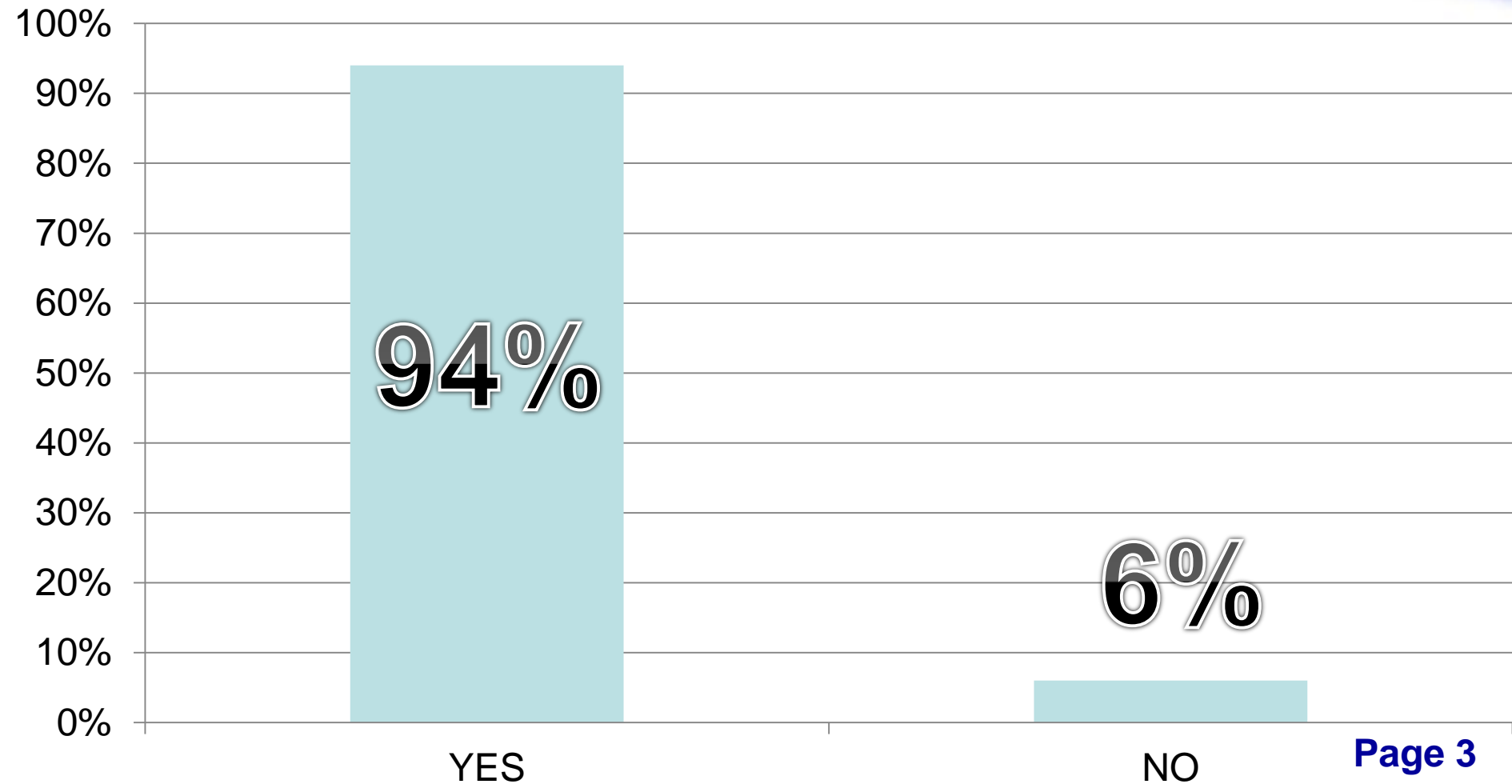
Presumed Consent vs Informed Consent

WILLING TO DONATE ORGANS FOR TRANSPLANTATION AFTER DEATH



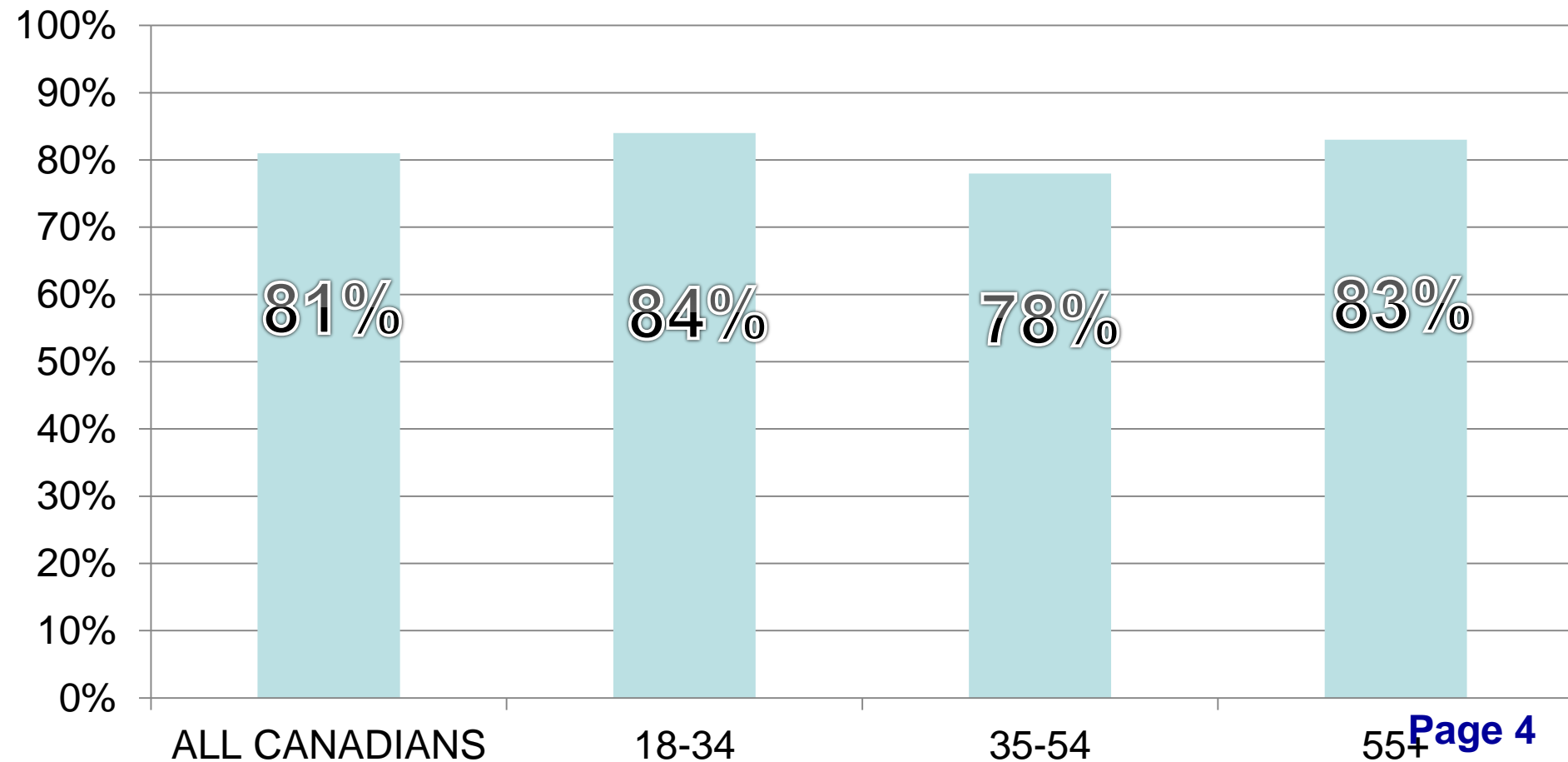
Presumed Consent vs Informed Consent

IN FAVOR OF ORGAN DONATION FOR TRANSPLANT



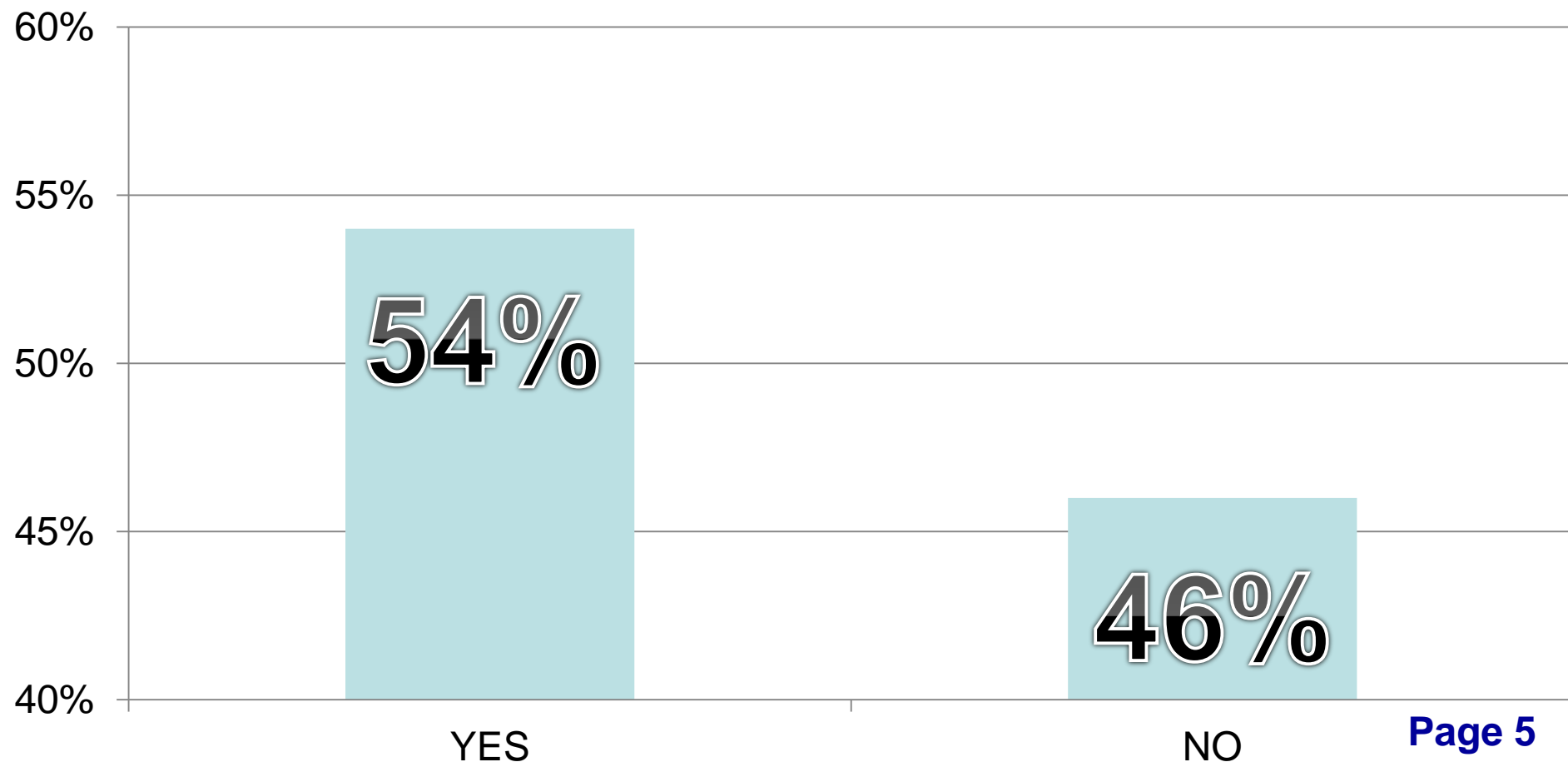
Presumed Consent vs Informed Consent

WILLING TO DONATE ORGANS FOR TRANSPLANTATION AFTER DEATH BY AGE



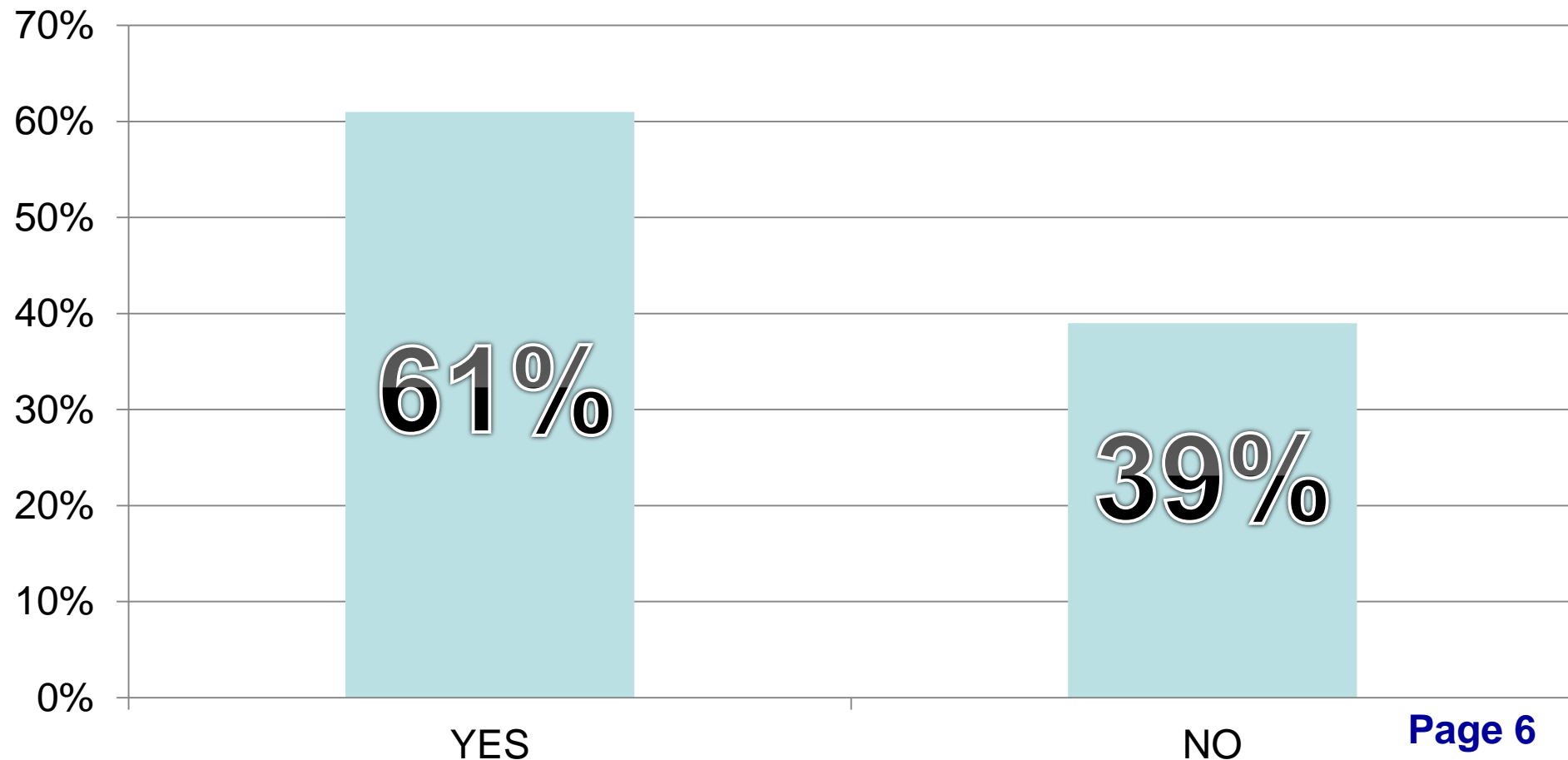
Presumed Consent vs Informed Consent

**CARRY DOCUMENTATION THAT INDICATES WILLING
TO DONATE ORGANS**



Presumed Consent vs Informed Consent

**TALKED TO FAMILY ABOUT WISHES ON ORGAN
DONATION**



Presumed Consent vs Informed Consent



- Among the entire Canadian population, virtually everybody is in favor of organ donation (94%)
- Despite the almost universal approval, only about half of all Canadians have signed a donor card or carry documentation that indicates they are willing to donate organs

Presumed Consent vs Informed Consent



- Some countries have adopted a policy known as **Presumed Consent**
- This means that the government assumes that you **do** want to donate organs after your death unless you have specifically indicated that you **do not** wish to donate

Presumed Consent vs Informed Consent



- Among those countries their donation rates are 25-30% higher than countries that have informed consent
- In Canada, people are asked to sign a donor card or indicate their wishes on a registry; final consent for donation rests with the family

Assignment



- After reading the articles that present both “yes” and “no” opinions on whether presumed consent is the answer to organ shortages **write a support argument for the position you think would be best for greater results for organ donations.**